

WOOD WILL FINISH WORK IN ISLANDS

GENERAL'S DECISION TO REMAIN IN PHILIPPINES AROUSES INTEREST IN CAPITAL

SITUATION MAY BE CRITICAL

Advocates of Immediate Independence Are Active in Washington and Think the Recent Election Was Favorable to Their Cause.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—General Wood has made up his mind to stay in the Philippine Islands until his work as governor general is done.

Washington has been curious to learn the real reasons why the general has so decided instead of taking the position as provost of the University of Pennsylvania to which he was elected by the university authorities more than a year ago.

The dispatches on the subject from the Philippines while fairly voluminous give comparatively little definite information concerning the why and the wherefore. The public word which comes from the islands is to the effect that the legislature and the other governmental machinery in the Philippines have failed to function as was anticipated, and that the situation there is more complicated and perhaps more critical than General Wood expected it would be. Therefore he is to stay until his job is done.

It seems to be easier in Washington to obtain reasons, presumably correct ones, concerning Philippine troubles than it is from island sources. It is true that within the administration circles in Washington specific information is denied, but there are certain things which men here more than guess at and which they believe to be responsible for General Wood's decision not to come home yet awhile.

Organization for Independence.

There is an organization in Washington whose direct effort is to secure independence for the Philippines and apparently to discredit the efforts of the present governor general. The Philippine Commission of Independence prints the Press Bulletin in Washington, an illustrated journal with a claimed circulation of 15,000 copies. This paper, as is announced, on its first page, is sent monthly to "members of congress, prominent citizens and to 12,000 editors of daily and weekly newspapers."

The desire of the commission which edits and publishes the Press Bulletin is, of course, immediate independence for the Philippine Islands. It is keeping alive the campaign for such independence and it addresses itself directly to members of congress. For some reason or other, the advocates of immediate independence for the islands think they have a better chance for the fulfillment of their program because of the results of the recent election in the United States.

There is nothing to show on the face of things that the recently elected members of congress are more favorable to Philippine independence than are the members of the present congress, but the independence commission seemingly believes that what it interprets as the "progressivism" of the newly elected body means a pro-gradualism for a Philippine polity which will give the islands their independence almost out of hand.

It seems to be the general belief in this town that General Wood has found now that not only must he contend with the efforts of the immediate liberty ones in the Philippines, but he must contend also with the renewed efforts of the independence group's representatives in the city of Washington. The general's friends say that he is a two-fronted fighter and will have his way or know the reason why.

View of the Administration.

The view of the present administration in Washington concerning immediate Philippine independence is unquestionably the same view as that held by former President Taft when he came back from the completion of his work as governor general of the islands.

It is known definitely that the administration believes the Filipinos are not ripe for independence and that it would be little short of folly to give them that which from the viewpoint of the United States would result in their losing their liberty quickly either at their own hands or at the hands of some government which has eyes upon the islands and covets them.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that the American government, if it should give the islands independence, would stand back and see another government gobble them up, but the work of protecting an independence which is in no way secure is urged, would cost this government a lot of money and it might be necessary shortly to go into the islands again.

Of course there are other viewpoints on the matter here. There has been a strong element in congress for years which has desired that the Philippines be turned loose to shift for themselves.

Much Talking in Senate.

As has been noted from time to time everybody in Washington expects that the short session of congress will be a talkative one, especially in the senate. Belief is prevalent that the lungs of the strong will be used in attempts to beat this measure and that measure not by the forces of oratory but by the

consumption of time. For the four hundredth time should it be said that the senate knows how to talk.

The situation today in the senate is somewhat similar to that which existed in the early part of President Taft's administration. There was a short session on and the President desired that the senate should give sanction before adjournment to the act for reciprocal trade relations with Canada. The senate talked this measure to death and it was necessary to call an extra session of congress in the spring to secure its enactment into law. Canada later killed the measure. This year it seems likely that in order to prevent the passage of certain measures, or in order to force the calling of an extra session, there will be let loose a flood of oratory and near oratory which will drown the other sounds which attend a session of the senate.

When Congress Quotes Poetry.

History repeats itself in Washington perhaps oftener than elsewhere. It was not so long ago that the fervid orators of senate and house "raided the canny" to secure gems of rhetoric with which to hold senators and representatives in legislative inaction in order to prevent this bill or that bill from being enacted into law.

Congress knows how to quote poetry and other things when the occasion seems to the individual to justify the use of "The Household Book of Poetry," or "The Best Things From Great Authors," or books of like kind.

Once upon a time Representative Aristo Appling Wiley of Alabama was urging congress to erect a monument to Jeremiah O'Brien, patriot of the Revolutionary war, gave his colleagues within the space of five lines, "the white star of peace," "The sweet flower of hope and faith," and "the fires of carnage and death." Then Representative Wiley went quickly from O'Brien "with honors crowded thick upon him" and "the dread summons," and "the rainbow of glory crowning the rich folds of autumn's gold" to a description of Mary Chandler, a maiden of the Revolution, a description as drawn by Solomon of another woman at least a few years before Mary was born:

"She opened her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue was the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Claud Stone's Ebullience.

On another occasion Representative Claud U. Stone of Illinois used prose and poetry in about equal parts in expressing his disapproval of an article written by one William Bayard Hale Recollection has it that Mr. Stone's disapproval was shared by most men of the time, but it was with something like smiling that the house received the "gun shoudering" and the "bugle calling" of Mr. Stone's address.

The Illinoisan started in with "We are coming, Father Abraham, a hundred thousand strong," and then repeated twenty rhythmic lines ending with "guns a gleam," "winding stream," "clover deep" and "roses creep." Then came "the clouds of Lookout with Joe," and finally "Night's enfolded banners and the sabres gathered in." It is only proper to say that these ebullitions of another day were not all intended to consume time. Some of the talks were for the set purpose of expediting legislation, but in the main when house and senate get into the field of poesy they remain there to cultivate the flower of delay.

Once on a time Nicholas Longworth of Ohio (who may be the Republican leader in the next house of representatives) felt that he must stop a flood of oratory in order that the house might get down to business. So it was that Mr. Longworth dared the possible anger of a colleague who was drawing on the ancients for all kinds of beautiful, not to say beautiful passages, and rose to say this bluntly:

"We have been patient, Mr. Speaker, but patience has ceased to be a virtue. We must act."

A vote instantly was taken on the matter pending and for once the bromide "Patience ceases to be a virtue" was effective.

The speeches in the present session of the senate, where unquestionably attempts will be made to delay certain legislation, will in large part be words of rhetoric.

Looking Backward

From the standpoint of the fellow who owns a little place in the country, life is real, life is earnest.

It approaches the season when the lure of bathing and fishing and gardening begins to fade; when one looks back on the many happy occasions, the great flood of company, the scores who came to sit and eat and enjoy, and went away filled with happiness.

Truly, it has been a wonderful season. Heaven be thanked that we have so many true friends. We won't see 'em again until early next summer, but we had 'em just the same. And, for that we are grateful, as we sit in silent retrospect, thinking over and over of the fun we had, idly sorting the unpaid bills.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Not a Bad Guess.

"Why do they raise such big cotton crops now they don't use cotton for hose or fabrics for ladies' dresses?" asked Blinks.

"Oh, they need it to make men's all wool suits out of, probably," replied Jinks.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

800 Ships Enter Mobile Bay.

Statistics of the port of Mobile show that more than 800 vessels entered that harbor last year.

No Real Naval Power Possible Without Both Navy and Merchant Marine

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Navy.



The United States is a world power. Her commerce is spread over the seven seas. The prosperity of her people depends upon her exports and her imports. By no stretch of the imagination can she be said to have a closed cycle of trade. For a country doing the business that our country does, for a country the prosperity of whose people depends on such business, it is a most dangerous thing to have our carrying trade handled by foreign bottoms.

We always speak of the independence of our country. There is but one way we can be properly independent and that is to be self-sufficient. We cannot be self-sufficient unless we have a merchant marine of our own. We cannot have a merchant marine of our own unless the present ship subsidy bill or some legislation of a like nature is passed.

Many of our citizens refuse to see this undeniable fact. It is difficult for them to follow the chain of cause and effect which produces it. For example, to a farmer in the wheat fields of Illinois or Iowa it is difficult to explain the necessity of an American merchant marine. He exports his wheat, however, and our exports depend upon ships.

We have not got our own merchant marine. Of a necessity we have to depend upon the merchant marine of other countries. Quite naturally, furthermore, those other countries will simply handle our goods when it is to their advantage to do so. Should war break, should any stringency arise, this merchant marine would cease to be available, and our isolation would at once follow, with its coincident disaster.

No real naval power is possible without both a regular navy and a merchant marine. The two are indissolubly linked, and either is crippled without the other.

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

YOUR TEMPER

Men harness rivers and make them work. Some day they will continue the experiments begun by Benjamin Franklin and harness lightning itself. They have already harnessed electricity in another form, to most of the wagons of industry.

Energy, controlled, is tremendously useful. Uncontrolled it is tremendously destructive.

Temper is highly concentrated energy. Allowed to take its own course, it is capable of doing infinite damage. Controlled, kept in check, and directed into useful channels, it is an asset that can be turned into ready money.

If you have a high temper it is proof that you have energy. Lazy, languid men never get angry or excited.

But your fits of anger, your explosions of temper, are sheer waste of the energy that is stored up in you.

They lose you your friends. They destroy your judgment. They bring about consequences which you cannot foresee and from which you may never recover.

Harness your temper as men harness the energy that is stored in mountain torrents. Employ the "pep" that now goes to waste when you fly off your handle, in attacking your job.

If you have got to get excited, get excited over your work. If you are bound to get mad, get mad at yourself for not accomplishing more than you are accomplishing.

Nothing important is ever done without energy. And if your energy is allowed to run away, as does the uncontrolled stream, you will have none left with which to do the great things which you have planned to do.

Temper, kept within bounds, properly directed, will carry a man far on his way to success and happiness.

Permitted to "blow up" it will keep him in continual trouble, and land him in the poor house if he is fortunate enough to escape jail.

(Copyright by John Blake.)

MEN YOU MAY MARRY

By E. R. PEYER

Has a Man Like This Proposed to You?

Symptoms: Good style, good looking, looks unlike anything but a clergyman, yet he is one; he is the irregularly regular fellow you ever knew. Awfully funny, awfully jolly, quite flirtatious, wears good looking civilian togetherness, doesn't want to put a damper on people when he comes around. Says he, "I would never have my wife mix up in parish matters. She must have her own job and not take mine over even as is the case with a broker's wife." Talks of his Paris gambols and your future trips with him.

IN FACT

His pre-wedding notions are ideal.

Prescription to His Bride: Get an antidote for Parish Green. You'll need it. It will be your constant duty to help in parish affairs.

Absorb This: There Are Great Differences Between Parishians and Parishians.

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7-Ounce Hen Lays, but Cannot Cackle

Port Orchard, Wash.—What is believed to be the smallest productive hen in the country is owned by Glen Miller of this place. The chicken was one of a brood of Rhode Island pullets hatched early in the year. Out of 15, 12 were normal size and the odd one never grew larger than seven ounces. Today this diminutive hen, smaller than the tiniest bantam, is trying to lay eggs as industriously as its sisters. The dwarf hen is healthy, well-formed, but cannot cackle. It has laid three eggs about a half-inch thick so far.

SHIP TONNAGE AT HIGH MARK

Total of 27,000,000 Tons Largest Yet Reached—More Oil Ships in Service.

London.—The total tonnage of merchant vessels afloat at the end of last June holding Lloyd's classification register, exceeded 27,000,000 tons, the highest figure ever recorded, according to the annual report of "Lloyd's Register of Shipping." To these figures should be added 296 vessels of 1,524,013 tons under the heading of "class contemplated," which brings the aggregate to 10,325 vessels of 28,750,000 tons. On the first total 5,878 vessels of 13,724,562 tons are British and 4,151 of 13,506,567 tons belong to other countries.

It is stated that disturbed political and economic conditions, disorganization of exchanges and stagnation of international trade, provide adequate explanations for the continued falling off in shipbuilding.

Vessels of all types of construction intended for bulk oil carrying and built in the last twelve months amounted to 114 or 602,399 tons. The progressive demand for oil-carrying vessels is shown by the fact that the registered tonnage of these vessels increased from 1,478,988 tons in July, 1914, to 5,982,689 tons in July, 1922.

During the year 209 vessels of 1,395,929 tons were fitted for burning oil fuel, whereas in July, 1914, the vessels so fitted totaled 1,310,206 tons; the figures for July, 1922, were 14,464,162 tons.

Development of the use of internal combustion engines is commented on. In July, 1914, there were 297 motor vessels of 234,287 tons, while in July, 1922, there were 1,620 vessels of 1,542,160 tons, including 66 more than 6,000 tons.

U. S. INDIANS MORE NUMEROUS

Increase of 13,500 Over Number Ten Years Ago Is Reported by Government.

Washington.—The Indian race is not a dying one. E. R. Merritt, assistant Indian commissioner, says the 340,917 Indians now in the United States represent an increase of approximately 13,500 over the number ten years ago. The increase has been brought about, the assistant commissioner says, by improved housing conditions and increased hospital and medical facilities. There are 78 hospitals at the Indian reservations and schools and 150 physicians, 81 nurses and 70 field matrons are employed.

"We are educating in our Indian and public schools 60,000 Indian children," Mr. Merritt says, "and are asking for increased appropriations to ultimately place every Indian child in schools, on the theory that education, industry and sanitary living conditions will provide a solution of the Indian problem."

INHERIT LARGE SUM IN 5 YEARS

\$8,795,641,889 From 42,230 Estates Left to Fortunate Heirs in That Time.

UNCLE SAM TAKES HIS SHARE

Inheritance Tax Collected by the United States Treasury From 1916 to 1922 Totals Sum of \$351,138,323.

Washington.—Inheritance as a subject of imagination and discussion never loses their glamour. For this reason the cold statistics of the internal revenue bureau, recording the bare facts of the estates which are transmitted in the United States, are of absorbing interest. No personal details are to be found, because, under the law, no such facts may be divulged.

The figures do not reveal how the fortunes were bequeathed. They tell no stories of newsboys who helped old ladies across crowded streets and later woke up millionaires because the old ladies on their deathbeds remembered the kind deeds.

Billions Go to Heirs.

What the figures do show is that in the period from September, 1916, to January, 1922, the latest for which statistics have been compiled, 42,230 estates passed to fortunate heirs. The total sum bequeathed staggers the imagination. It amounted to \$8,795,641,889. The average individual would consider himself lucky if his morning mail informed him that some old uncle's will had left him \$1,000. But, within this brief period enough money was inherited to make 8,795 millionaires. The sum, if averaged among the recipients, would give each a fortune of about \$200,000, which is enough for a man to live upon all his days. Forty-two thousand persons, enough to populate a good-sized city, all were made rich through inheritance in this period.

The beneficiary does not get the whole amount of the bequest, for the stern-visaged treasury tax-gatherer steps in and takes a share which, in some cases, is as much as one-fifth. The total tax paid on these bequests of nearly \$9,000,000,000 was \$351,138,323. The smaller estates bring the average down so that for the whole bulk the rate was only 6.49 per cent on an average, or an average tax of only \$9,597.35 per estate. The big estates are those which pay the greatest taxes. For instance, the average tax paid on the estates in the group of \$10,000,000 and over, was more than \$4,000,000.

It is a curious fact that the beneficiaries of wills greatly dislike to give up to the tax collector any part of the sum inherited, in spite of the fact that it is practically a gift for which no labor has been performed.

The inheritance tax is levied on net estates, that is, what remains after the deductions permissible under the tax laws are made. The estates listed in the period under review were brought down to a net figure of \$5,407,673,531 and the tax levied upon that sum.

Many Deductions Allowed.

Deductions are of various characters. In the first place there is a specific deduction of \$50,000 for all estates and no one who leaves less than that sum has his bequests curtailed by the tax.

For the period under review there were 5,643 such estates having a gross value of \$437,471,290.

The statutory deductions include charitable, public and similar bequests. These took \$294,491,687 from the taxable total during the 1916-1922 period. The law provides that property recently inherited by the decedent and which, therefore, has recently paid an inheritance tax may be exempted. The amount coming within this category was \$67,582,902.

Funeral expenses, debts unpaid at the time of death, and the expenses of the administration of estates may be deducted from the net or taxable estate. These deductions in this period reached a total of \$1,033,408,174. It is presumed a large part of this bill was consumed by the classification "administrative expenses."

During this 1916-1922 period there were some estates which must have been equal to the treasure of the Count of Monte Cristo. Twenty-three inheritances were in a class described as "\$10,000,000 and over." How great are the sums the short word "over" covers is not revealed, but some of these estates must have been vast for a tax of \$92,108,148 was paid on them, an average of more than \$4,000,000 each. The gross total of the 23 estates was \$568,637,695—more than half a billion.

The millionaire class is sufficiently numerous to furnish plots for no end of romantic stories of wills and heirs. In the class listed as bequeathing \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 were 382 decedents, leaving property worth \$388,427,816.—Frederic J. Haskin in the Chicago Daily News.

Church Built in a Day.

Woodbury, N. J.—Beginning work early in the morning on bare foundations, a hundred men completed a church building here in one day. Services were held in the church the following day.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 31

REVIEW

GOLDEN TEXT.—The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor.—Luke 4:18.

DEVOTIONAL READING.—Psalm 98. PRIMARY TOPIC.—Favored Stories of the Quarter.

JUNIOR TOPIC.—Jesus Went About Doing Good.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—How Jesus Ministered to the People.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Some Characteristics of Jesus' Ministry.

Since all the lessons of the quarter save one are from Luke, and the central and unifying theme is Jesus Christ, a profitable way to conduct the review, as suggested in Peloubet's Notes, would be to assign the following topics to the members of the class to make a brief report upon:

1. Christ's Mission to the World.
2. Christ's Helpers and How He Used Them.
3. Christ's Divine Power and How He Exercised It.
4. Christ's Methods of Teaching.
5. Christ's Love in Its Many Manifestations.
6. Christ's Courage and How He Showed It.
7. Christ's Foes and His Dealings With Them.
8. Christ's Pity for Sinners.
9. Christ's Passing Through Human Experience.
10. Christ as a Missionary and an Organizer.
11. Christ's Relation to the Father.
12. Christ's Preparation for the Climax of His Life.

Another way would be by summarizing each lesson, stating the outstanding topic and teaching of each lesson. The following suggestions are offered:

Lesson 1. The birth of John the Baptist, which from the human standpoint was impossible, was announced to his father, Zacharias. For his unbelief he was smitten with dumbness. God expects of his servant unquestioned belief in what He promises.

Lesson 2. Jesus was born in Bethlehem just as the prophet had foretold some 700 years before, and at the age of twelve years he consciously entered into the services of God's house. Though conscious of His divine being and mission, He lived a life of filial obedience.

Lesson 3. John the Baptist's ministry was a preparation for the coming of Christ. He fearlessly preached repentance and pronounced judgment upon the impenitent. Though a mighty preacher, he humbly declared that Christ was immeasurably greater than himself.

Lesson 4. Jesus Christ after His baptism was led by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. The purpose was to test the reality of the incarnation. The result was complete victory—a demonstration of His ability to save to the uttermost all who trust Him.

Lesson 5. Isaiah foretold the golden age upon the earth when Christ will reign.

Lesson 6. While Jesus was here He healed all kinds of diseases and cast out devils. He authenticated His mission and proved His power to forgive sins by miraculous deeds.

Lesson 7. Jesus taught the disciples the principles which should govern in His kingdom. Only those who have been born from above can love their enemies.

Lesson 8. While in Simon's house at dinner, a woman who had been a notorious sinner anointed Jesus' feet and wiped them with her hair. The sinner's gratitude to Jesus for forgiveness is measured by the apprehension of sins forgiven.

Lesson 9. Jesus went forth throughout every city preaching the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God. The fact of salvation for sinners through a crucified Redeemer is truly glad tidings.

Lesson 10. Jesus sent forth missionaries with the realization of the big task before them, and with power to perform supernatural deeds to authenticate their mission. Those who realize the bigness of their task will earnestly pray that the Lord will send forth laborers into His harvest.

Lesson 11. Jesus' reply to the question of a certain lawyer, "Who is my neighbor?" shows that the all-important consideration is not "Who is my neighbor?" but "How can I show that I am a neighbor?"

Lesson 12. A certain rich man in his perplexity over his prosperity decided to provide larger stores and settle down to a life of sensuous indulgence. The one who lays up treasures on earth and is not rich toward God is a fool.

Consolation, Love, Faith, Hope, Life.

May Consolation smile on every pain, and Love put her balm on every wound that life bears! May Faith strengthen you as in your unavoidable trials and Hope whisper through all sorrows that this terrestrial life of ours is a mere shadow of the Life that never dies.—Mazzini.

Charity Among Yourselves.

But before all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves, for charity covereth a multitude of sins.—1 Peter 4:8.